

स्रसाधारण EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2 PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1992/VAJSAKHA 4, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी जाती है जिससे कि यह ग्रलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 24th April, 1992:-

BILL No. 71 of 1992

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

Short title.

2. In article 155 of the Constitution, the words "after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State" shall be added at the end.

Amendment of article 155.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The basic structure of the Indian Constitution is federalist. The Centre and the constituent parts in such a set-up enjoy some distinct powers allocated specifically amongst them by the Constitution. Immense diversities in socio-economic conditions, ethno-linguistic phenomena, cultural and phychological heritage remaining there, the constituent Governments do require autonomy in the matter of administration of their affairs for the purpose of nourishing and developing inherent virtues and preserving special identities of the people. The Central Government in such circumstances should make cautious and well-guarded endeavours to coordinate and cohere the diverse forces to achieve the optimal all-round development of the Nation as a whole. Any unwarranted and undesirable intervention in the State administration by the Centre is bound to react adversely, endangering the progress, unity and integrity of the country.

In the context of the situation prevailing in the country, the Central Government must strenuously observe the general norms and practices of the time tested federations such as U.S.A., Switzerland, etc., though they do have some characteristic differences. The institution of Governorship in the Indian perspective plays a pivotal role in the matter of Centre-State relations. The appointment of Governors should, therefore, be made by the President on the basis of a reciprocal understanding between the Centre and the States in order to stave off confrontation.

Hence this Bill.

New Delhi; March 11, 1992. SUDHIR GIRL

BILL No. 73 of 1992

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Guwahati at Silchar.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the High Court at Guwahati (Establishment of a permanent Bench at Silchar) Act, 1992.

Short title.

2. There shall be established a permanent Bench of the High Court at Guwahati at Silchar and such Judges of the High Court at Guwahati being not less than two in number, as the Chief Justice of that High Court may from time to time nominate, shall sit at Silchar in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the Districts of Cachar, North Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi.

Establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Guwahati at Silchar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is a dire need for establishing a Bench of the High Court at Guwahati at Silchar for the benefit of the whole Barak valley. The establishment of the Bench at Silchar will help in clearing the pending cases and the people of the Barak valley region including North Cachar Hills District will get speedy and less expensive justice.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI; March 17, 1992. KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA.

BILL No. 74 of 1992

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

Short title.

2. In article 158 of the Constitution, after clause (2), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

Amendment of article 158.

"(2A) The Governor shall not hold office of the Chancellor of any University or any institution of higher education."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is a Council of Ministers at the State level to advise the Governor in the discharge of his functions pertaining to a State. All the functions of a State are discharged by the Council of Ministers in the name of the Governor. The Governor is also designated as Chancellor of Universities in some States. But in fact this work is performed by the Council of Ministers while the Governor only puts down his signature. The actions of the Governors as Chancellors cannot be condemned, criticised or questloned. Hence, to maintain the dignity of the office of the Governor and to keep him above all controversies in relation to Universities, it is proposed that the Governor should not hold the office as a Chancellor of a University.

NEW DELHI; March 23, 1992. MOHAN SINGH.

BILL No. 75 of 1992

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

Short title.

2. In article 371 of the Constitution, in clause (2), in sub-clause (a), for the word "Marathwada,", the words "Marathwada, Konkan," shall be substituted.

Amendment of article 371,

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Konkan region in the State of Maharashtra is the most backward and under-developed region. A separate development board is required to be set up for the development of Konkan region. The setting up of a separate board will attract investment and will afford an opportunity for the development of the region.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for the setting up of a separate development board for the backward Konkan region of the State of Maharashtra.

NEW DELHI; February 28, 1992. MORESHWAR SAVE.

C. K. JAIN, Secretary-General.